

Later From Europe.

HALFAN, July 18.—The Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 7th, via Queenstown, has arrived.

THE WAR.

Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposed armistice conditionally; Prussia retaining her present military positions, and her troops to be supported by the country occupied; Austria not to increase her army in the field; Italy to occupy one fortress in the quadrilateral. Italy, in reply, demanded two fortresses in Vienna. Telegrams report a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been resumed. The Austrians continued to retreat without molestation. The Prussians had advanced further into Bohemia. Severe fighting has taken place on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol.

The Prussians have gained another victory, defeating the Bavarians at Eimback. The people of Italy and Prussia are said to be strongly opposed to an armistice, desiring terms to be dictated to Austria at Vienna.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamship Herman has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 10th inst.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Eastern was safely anchored and had finished coaling. The rest of the cable was expected to arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board was tested night and day, and improved daily since its immersion under water in the tanks. It is now considered electrically perfect. The shore end had been successfully landed—tests perfect. The cable of 1865 has been tested, and is as perfect as it was when laid.

PEACE RUMORS.

The proportion of the wounded in the late battle is eight Austrians to one Prussian.

The *Monitor* says negotiations between belligerents progressing favorably. No doubt the armistice will be agreed to on conditions.

It is rumored that a French squadron has been ordered to Venice, and that the Toulon authorities have been ordered to prepare ten steam frigates and corvettes. The Russian official journal cautions Prussia to remember there are other strong and united powers in Europe interested in the balance of European power.

The Prussians have made Pardubitz their headquarters. Prague is abandoned. It is expected the Prussians will seize it.

The Italians have been severely beaten by the Austrians at Borgoferate and Montebello, and repulsed five times.—Benedek has been relieved from command.

STILL LATER.

SANDY HOOK, July 21.—The City of Paris has arrived with European dates to the 11th. No armistice yet. Negotiations still continued. Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice. Vienna semi-official papers state that Napoleon will open fresh steps of energetic character to effect an armistice.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, JULY 12.

No practical results to the negotiations are yet apparent. The *Globe* believes the continent on the brink of a general European war. Prussia continues firm in her demands. The Italians are advancing in spite of French orders. A French iron-clad squadron ordered to Venice on the night of the 11th. A Cherbourg squadron also ordered to sail—destination unknown. It was stated that the Prussians were marching on Frankfurt on the Main. The *Madrid Epoch* says Spain has no intention of the relinquishment of Cuba and Peru, and the fleet when reinforced will return and complete the work so valiantly begun. The Prince von Ruers at Paris on the 10th, and had an interview with Napoleon. He stated that General Trostout had been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the avowed mediation of France.

The *Globe*, speaking of an unconfirmed rumor that the French flag had been raised at Venice, says France will hold Venice as a guarantee for the present.

Arrival of the Scotia.

The following war news we take from the *Charleston News*, being two days later than the previous arrival:

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th, arrived here last night.

The *Paris Monitor*, of the 14th, says that negotiations were still pending, and that the best feeling prevails between Prussia and France; but the latest advices seem to indicate that the war will continue.

The Prussians have occupied Prague, and are still advancing. Benedek's army is reorganizing, and is 160,000 strong, exclusive of cavalry and artillery. They are on the line of Olmutz and Brunn.

The Prussian headquarters on the 12th were only three miles from Brunn. The Prussians under Manteuffel attacked the Bavarians near Kisingen. The latter defended their position for ten hours, and then retreated, to take a position on the Mayne. The Bavarian commander, Zoller, was killed.—Loss heavy.

The *Vienna Press*, of the 14th, says that the proposed mediation of Napo-

leon has ended for the present, and that Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved to fight to maintain her position as a great power.

The *London Times* declares that England cannot follow Napoleon in an intention calculated to aggravate the present evils.

The *Moscow Gazette* asserts that Russia does not want a change in European boundaries, and cannot submit to the dictatorship of France. Russia is dispatching troops to the Silesian frontier.

The Italians have occupied Padua. Notwithstanding the French fleet has gone to Venice, the Italians persist in advancing toward that city.

MORE FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

The Birmingham Banking Company has suspended payment. Liabilities £2,000,000.

CAMDEN.

Friday Morning, July 27.

Positively no credit given for advertising and job work. So please don't impose the unpleasantly attending a refusal.

W. T. WALTER, of the firm of DEBBES & WALTER, (factorage and commission merchants) is the only authorized agent for the *Camden Weekly Journal* for Columbia, S. C.

Col. THOS. P. SLIDER is the only authorized agent of the *Camden Journal* for the city of Charleston. He may be found at the Mill house in that city.

We are indebted to Mr. P. H. MOORE for a copy of the *Charleston Daily News* of the 25th, being one day in advance of our regular mail facilities, from which we have extracted several items of interest—war news, Congressional, ravages of cholera, &c.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An intelligent lad from fourteen to sixteen years old and who is willing to be indentured to learn the printing business, and who can come well recommended, can find a situation at this office.

Choice Fruits, English Cheese, &c.

The lovers of a choice article of English Cheese and fresh lemons can be accommodated at the store of Mr. C. NOTLERN, first door above the drug store of Dr. ZEMP. Mr. C. is a courteous and obliging gentleman, and any article recommended by him on purchase may be relied on.

Valuation of Gold and Silver Coin.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. YOUNG for the following relative value of gold and silver coin of the United States, avoirdupois weight: One pound of gold coin \$250.00; one one pound of silver coin \$22.00.

Gov. Brownlow.

The *Charleston Daily News* of the 25th says: That the record of infamy may be complete we append the following dispatch, sent by "the Governor," to his dear friend in Washington. It needs no comment:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 19, 1866.—JOHN W. FORESTER, CLERK OF THE SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—A battle has been fought and won. We have carried the 'Constitutional Amendment in the House. Vote 43 to 11, two of A. Johnson's tools refusing to vote. My compliments to the 'dead duck' in the White House. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Public Meeting.

The meeting of the citizens of Kershaw District, on Monday last, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Convention in Columbia, was full, and although it could not be called enthusiastic, certainly it was earnest.

The speakers, all of them, fully acquiesced in the inevitable necessity which had consigned to the history of the past the chosen views which the South had entertained of the Government, recognized the new departure which we were about to take, and insisted that as the dear old State of which we are citizens had no voice in the National councils, that as we were citizens of the United States only as to duties and obligations, and not as to rights, we should as people seize this opportunity to be represented in a council which would probably be most powerful for good in our Federal relations—indeed in matters most essential to our very existence.

All advocated conciliation, forbearance, caution—advised the peaceful though sad and mournful burial of dead issues—professed a true loyalty to the Government, a loyalty based on the convictions resulting from the "logic of events," not accompanied by fawning sycophantic phrases of repentance, but with the pledged honor of those who feel that though conquered they are not disgraced.

The audience evidently accorded with the views expressed, and we have strong hope that the East is purpled with the dawn of a better day, and that there "will be life in the old land yet."

National Union Convention Meeting.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 23, 1866.

In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the District was held this day in the Town Hall, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention to meet in Columbia on Wednesday the 1st of August next.

On motion of Gen. J. D. KENNEDY, Gen. J. B. KERSHAW was called to the Chair, and J. M. DAVIS requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a brief address, explained the object of the meeting, and presented the advantages to be derived from a representation of the State in the National Convention to assemble in Philadelphia.

On motion of Col. Wm. M. SHANNON, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of seven persons to nominate Delegates to the Convention in Columbia. The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Wm. M. SHANNON, Gen. J. D. KENNEDY, Maj. J. M. DE SAUSSURE, Col. A. D. GOODWIN, Capt. THOMAS J. CAUTBEN, Hon. JAMES A. YOUNG and THOMAS LANG.

The Committee retired for consultation, and returning in a few moments, through their Chairman, Col. Wm. M. SHANNON, reported the following nominations: Major J. M. DE SAUSSURE, Gen. J. B. KERSHAW, Col. L. W. E. BLAIR, Gen. J. D. KENNEDY, Capt. W. Z. LEINER and Capt. W. L. DEPASS.

Gen. KERSHAW having stated that it would be impossible for him to attend the Convention in Columbia, on motion of Mr. J. T. HERSHMAN the name of Col. A. D. GOODWIN was substituted, and the report as thus amended was unanimously adopted and the nominations confirmed.

Col. SHANNON, on behalf of the Committee, stated that not desiring to delay the action of the meeting, they had not prepared resolutions for its adoption, but were ready to express their individual opinions. He then proceeded to address the meeting at some length, and was followed by Maj. J. M. DE SAUSSURE and Gen. J. D. KENNEDY, all concurring in the propriety of having the State represented in the approaching National Convention, and of upholding the President by every means in our power.

On motion of Capt. W. Z. LEINER, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the *Camden Journal*.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. KERSHAW, Chairman.
J. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

Jeff. Davis and Greeley.

The following correspondence is published in *Waukegan, Illinois*:

Waukegan, Ill., June 24.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York:
DEAR SIR: I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go Jeff. Davis' bail for his release? Also, if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for Wirz, keeper of Jeff. Davis' slaughter pen? I ask these questions, not from impertinence or idle curiosity, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime I remain, Very respectfully yours,
[Signed] J. WILSON, Jr.

ANSWER.

Yes, sir; I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried or let go.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Mr. J. Wilson, Jr., Waukegan.

From Pennsylvania.

READING, PENN., July 19.—The Democrats held a great meeting yesterday, which was addressed by Montgomery Blair, George A. Pendleton and others. Blair prophesied that should the Radicals carry the October election the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radicals would immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle-field of which would be in the North, while the South would remain a unit.

The American emigrant ship *Monarch of the Seas*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of March last for New York, has been four months at sea, and fears are entertained that she has gone to the bottom with all on board. She had 674 passengers, and a crew of fifty-four men, including officers. The vessel is valued at \$125,000, and is insured.

Two sisters lately met in Baltimore after 48 years separation. They talked 36 hours and were still doing so at last accounts.

Congressional, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senate passed a resolution extending for five years to the Alabama and Florida Railroad the time for payment of duties on railroad iron and relaying the track.

In the House, a joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee was taken up, debated and amended. A new preamble was substituted, declaring that Tennessee was seized by the enemies of the Government in 1861, but now shows every disposition to conform to the Constitution and laws, and has adopted the prohibition of slavery amendment to the Constitution, and also that proposed by the present Congress. The preamble also announces that the Legislative authority alone is authorized to restore States under similar circumstances. The amended resolution will be sent back to the House for its concurrence.

The House adopted a concurrent resolution, by five majority, providing that when the officers of the two Houses shall adjourn their respective Houses on the day of — to the 2d day of October, and if on that day there was no quorum in either House, the presiding officers shall adjourn both Houses on the first Saturday in December.

Rousseau made a speech in vindication of his naming Grinnell, concluding by reading a copy of his resignation as a member of the House, to-day sent to the Governor of Kentucky. The order of the House was then executed, by Rousseau being called before the bar, when the Speaker reprimanded him. A resolution had been passed that he (Rousseau) be publicly reprimanded, and the Speaker said that nothing could add to the force of the resolution, and merely said the gentleman was reprimanded accordingly.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House will probably adopt tomorrow, the Senate's preamble and resolutions admitting Tennessee in full to its place in the Union.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate adopted an amendment to the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, increasing the salary of members of Congress to \$5000 a year.

The Senate did not take up the Tennessee matter.

The House Committee reported a bill to pay rewards to the captors of Jefferson Davis and the assassins of Lincoln. Among the amounts proposed to be given to the capturers of Booth and Harold were \$17,500 each to Detectives L. C. Baker and E. J. Congor, and \$10,000 to Maj. Ackman for the capture of Atzeret. For the capture of Jefferson Davis Lieut. Col. Pritchard receives \$10,000; each Captain \$729, etc. The rewards to the captors of Payne range from \$10,000 down to \$250.

Cholera in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—There were seven new cases of cholera among the troops on Tybee Island yesterday. Five additional deaths, including Lieutenant J. F. Mayes. There have been twelve deaths in all since the troops left New York. The passengers on board the *San Salvador* are well. Reports about the cholera in the city are erroneous.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—There were 29 deaths from cholera and 39 new cases among the troops on Tybee Island from nine o'clock on Monday morning to six o'clock this evening.

New York News.

NEW YORK, July 19.—There were three hundred and twenty deaths yesterday from all causes.

Notwithstanding this unusual mortality, only eight of the deaths were from cholera.

The total number of sun-strokes this summer is 258, of which 135 were fatal.

A poor hen-pecked husband of our acquaintance desires us to offer in his behalf a liberal reward for his wife's lost temper: We do so gratuitously.

Admission of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President has signed the Joint Resolution admitting Tennessee, but says that the preamble consists of statements, some of which are assumed. While the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion, it comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive or the State.

He further says that the right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the qualifications of its own members, is undoubted; and that his approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority, in this respect, conferred on the two branches of Congress.—But earnestly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission of the loyal Senators and Representatives from Tennessee—notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings—he affixes his signature to the resolution. At the same time his approval is not to be construed as an acknowledgment that Congress has the right to pass laws preliminary to the admission of Representatives from any of the States. Nor is it to be considered as committing him to all the statements of the preamble, some of which are without foundation. Among them, he states that there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Legislature has not ratified the late amendment passed by Congress.

Part of the Message was greeted with derisive laughter by the Radicals, and with applause by the Democrats.

The Cause of the European War.

From an elaborate article in the *London Globe*, on the moral and political relations of the continental belligerents, we make the following compendious extract:

The plain fact is, that Prussia goes to war to force Austria out of Germany, in order that Prussia may reign in her stead, and that Italy goes to war with Austria in order to liberate a province first added to Austria seventy years ago to suit the temporary exigencies of Gen. Bonaparte, and restored to her in 1815 by the Congress of Vienna. Prussia and Italy are now on the offensive, and Austria is on the defensive, and the thing at stake is the existence of the Austrian Empire as the greatest power in central Europe.

Remarkable Instance of Fasting.

A lady in this district, Mrs. Cox, who died about two weeks ago, at the advanced age of seventy years, we have been informed by gentlemen of unquestionable veracity, for thirty-six days previous to her decease did not taste food of any kind, not even the lightest, nor did she drink anything, except an occasional cup of cold water, during the entire thirty-six days.—*Anderson Appeal.*

Indian Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Leavenworth dispatch to the *Tribune* denies the report from Omaha that peace had been made with the Indians. The inhabitants of the border were arriving at Leavenworth for protection. The Indians give the Overland Stage Company six days to remove their stock from the New Montana or Powder River route, and declare war to the knife.

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Advices received here by the Mexican Legation report that the Austrian column was defeated by the Juarists at Loyalsasoo, losing large numbers in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Imperialists were about to abandon Hocoltalpa.

It is stated that Queen Victoria sends a telegraphic despatch every morning to the King of Prussia, containing commonly only the words, "God guide you for the best."

There is a man in Pennsylvania who is so forgetful of countenance that his wife is obliged to keep a wafer stuck to the end of her nose in order that he may distinguish her from other ladies. Even then, he occasionally makes a mistake.

Who May go to Philadelphia.

The *National Intelligencer*, of recent date, as if replying to certain captious editors in Virginia, has the following paragraph:

"The object of the National Union Convention is plain and unequivocally expressed in the call for it. There is not one patriotic lover of the Union and supporter of the Constitution, North or South, whatever may be his party associations, who cannot consistently endorse that call for a Convention. It requires no man to cease to be a Whig, a Democrat or a Republican. It presents one single issue—the only important issue now before the country. It appeals to all men desirous of a restoration of National unity, fraternity and harmony, to unite in a National Conference for that purpose."

A Turn of the Screw.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—General Sheridan has issued an order prohibiting the erection in this Military Division of any monument commemorating the rebellion, and the reorganization of Confederate companies, batteries, brigades, &c., for any purpose whatever.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1866.—Gen. Sheridan's order in regard to the erection of monuments, &c., in honor of the Confederate dead, was re-called previous to its publication.

Choncha is said to have carried away \$300,000,000 from Cuba. Dulce, who left recently, made upwards of a million during his Captain-Generalship, and was presented with \$26,000 in cash when he left. Dulce et decorum est pro patria, et cetera, but O, how much better to live!

IN MEMORIAM.

SACRED to the memory of JAMES GOODWYN JONES, M. D., who died at the residence of his parents, Longtown, July 6th, of congestive fever, in the 26th year of his age. The disease making rapid progress and, expending its violence chiefly on his stomach, he fled both the skill of the physicians and the untiring efforts of the anxious and affectionate ones who watched and nursed him from its onsets to its final termination.

Although a graduate of the medical college, Dr. Jones was not a regular and public practitioner. His ample and rich plantation, cultivated previous to the war, under his mild management, by faithful, happy and attached slaves, yielded him an income which needed no addition from the profits of his profession, to place him in an easy and comfortable position.

His accurate knowledge of medicine and his reading sufficiently extensive for all practical purposes, would have secured for him a large and lucrative practice, had he chosen to seek it. Notwithstanding however, his wishes to avoid the practice, the occasional demands of his neighbors and friends in cases of emergency, as well as the frequent applications of the indigent poor, never suffered his acquirements and experience to be buried in slumber, and for some of these generous and death-blessed services would he ever make any charge or receive compensation.

As anxious as any one could possibly be to see the Southern States placed in a condition which would enable them forever to dispense the revolutionary and tyrannical schemes of the mischievous, envious and fanatical intermeddlers of New England, between us and our slaves, the deceased early added his name to the lists of the brave battalions of his state, who to "battle fierce went forth" for the preservation and full enjoyment of her just constitutional rights, under a separate, distinct and homogeneous nationality.

He served the latter part of the campaign of 1861 as a volunteer in Capt. Shannon's company of the Kirkwood's; and at its reorganization, was elected 2nd Lieutenant, in which capacity he served through the campaigns of '62, '63 and part of '64. The hardships, however, of active service as in the case of many others, proved at last, too great, even for his apparently vigorous health. His constitution being broken and greatly enfeebled by severe sickness, he was obliged to resign his office and return home to rest, and receive his shattered physical energies.

Living always after a just and elevated appreciation of the rights of our fellow citizen, whether at home or in the field, we shall neither allow the enthusiastic pride which we really feel when contemplating the whole band of youths who so nobly responded to the call of the State, who stood shoulder to shoulder in his ranks, bearing their burdens to the glorious strife, to betray us into any exaggerated and fulsome eulogium of their courage and conduct, nor shall we ever allow ignorance, envy or prejudice to blight or asperse them. It will be sufficient therefore in behalf of our deceased friend; to say that the office to which he was chosen from the ranks, is the best evidence of his high estimation in which he was held by his comrades, as a man and a soldier.

Doctor JONES was of an observing and reflective cast of mind; he possessed a quick and sharp discrimination of characters, accurate in judgement and good sound practical sense. Of a cheerful and sunny temper; he was always genial and joyous in the circle of his companions, he was firm, frank and confiding in his friendship. The neighbors and the community universally accord to him the attributes of generosity, charity and a liberal benevolence. He was a kind and loving brother; a consistent and affectionate son.

The deceased was sick but one short week, and retained the full possession of his mental faculties to within a few hours of his "appointed time," and then calmly as a night's repose his eyelids closed in death, and his spirit took its everlasting flight to that bourne from where no traveller returns.

How vain, alas, are all our hopes of life! From how many points of ambush does the inexorable destroyer assail the emboldened spirit! Who that had seen this splendid and vigorous body just before the morning archer had made ready his aim, arrayed in manhood's prime, with life and animation beaming from his eyes, and buoyant and jocund in all his glorious manifestations, whilst the aged and venerable parent, bending beneath the burden of four score years, would be spared to attend the funeral procession of his noble and well-beloved son to the tomb. Gather ripe fruit O Death! God is his own interpreter, and may He, through His Holy Spirit pour consolation into the many hearts which now lie buried, and smitten beneath this sudden and inscrutable dispensation. A FRIEND.

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